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BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 24.

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IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

SECOND GENERAL EPISTLE,

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth.

Greeting: Beloved brethren since our communication of April, many events interesting in there nature, as relating to the progress of truth, and the happiness of the faithful have transpired, and we improve the earliest moment to write of the same, that the hearts of all may be united with us in praise to Israel's God for the fulfilment of his promises and of the prophecies in these last days.

On the 12th of April, Elder Amasa Lyman left this place in company with several brethren for Western California, carrying our former epistle; and Capt. Allen Compton started with a mail containing the same, for the States, two days after, and although the snow was unusually deep, and had been long considered impassible, we are happy in having learned that Br. Compton and the little band of the brethren accompanying him, arrived safe in Kanesville after a speedy and toilsome journey.

The heat of summer, began to be exhibited at midday about the middle of April, which rapidly dispersed the snow upon the mountains;— though more or less continues in sight of our beautiful valley perpetually, and the weather continued variable until the 23d of May, when it was very severe, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and was followed the succeeding day by a severe frost; since which time the weather has been mild and warm, generally, with occasional slight frosts in the valley every month and almost every week, until the last, when two or three successive and severe frosts put an end to vegetation generally.

The Nauvoo Legion has been re-oganized in the valley, and it would have been a source of joy to the Saints throughout the earth, could they have witnessed its movements on the day of its great parade; to see a whole army of mighty men in martial array, ground their arms; not by command but simply by request, repair to the temple block, and with pick and spade open the foundation for a place of worship, and erect the pilasters, beams and roof, so that we now have a commodious edifice 100 by 60 feet, with brick walls, where we assemble with the Saints from Sabbath to Sabbath, and almost every evening in the week, to teach, counsel and devise ways and means for the prosperity of the Kingdom of God; and we feel thankful that we have a better house or bowery for public worship the coming winter, than we have heretofore had any winter in this dispensation.

The inhabitants of this great Basin have instituted a provisional state government, adopted a constitution, elected officers, and we anticipate that at the next session of Congress we shall be admitted into the Union, free and independent like our sister States. Our city lies near the Great Salt Lake, which borders on the west on an extensive desert which runs through the Basin from north to south. We call our new state, Deseret.

A number of the brethren left here in May and established a ferry on the Upper Platte during the high water, and another company opened a ferry at each crossing of Green river. Both companies have returned in safety, and we anticipate the same ferries will be re-opened in season for the emigration next spring.

The 24th of July was a day long to be remembered by all present in this valley, and all saints who shall learn of our celebration, as the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers two years previous. To behold twelve or fifteen hundred feet of tables, filling the bowery and all adjoining grounds, loaded with all luxuries of the field and garden, and nearly all the varieties that any vegetable market in the world could produce, and to see the seats around those tables filled and re-filled by a people who had been deprived of those luxuries for years by the cruel hand of oppression, and hear the cheering welcome to every stranger within their borders, and this too, in the valley of the mountains, a thousand miles from civilization, where two years before, naught was to be found save the wild root of the prairie, and the mountain cricket, was a theme of unbounded thanksgiving and praise to the giver of all good, as the dawning of a day when the children of the Kingdom, can sit under their own vines and fig-trees, and inhabit their own houses, having none to make them afraid. May the time be hastened when the scattered Israel may partake of such like banquets from the gardens of Joseph.

Thousands of emigrants from the States to the Gold Mines have passed through our city this season, leaving large quantities of domestic clothing, wagons, &c., in exchange for horses and mules, which exchange has been a mutual blessing to both parties.

The Elders who received appointments for foreign missions last spring, were generally detained in the valley to raise grain and locate their families, until recently; when Elder Addison Pratt, started on his return mission to the Society Islands accompanied by Elders James Brown and Hiram H. Blackwell. Elder Charles C. Rich left on the 8th inst., to join Elder Amasa Lyman in the Presidency of Western California.

Elder Orson Spencer arrived from England on the 23d inst, in good health, welcomed by many friends, having traveled from the States with a company of Saints, in connection with a large quantity of merchandize now open in this place, by merchants from St. Louis; and several others who started with goods for the mines, have left them in this place this season.

Elder Dan Jones from Wales is within a few days travel, accompanied by a portion of the Welsh brethren: and the remainder are located on Pottawatamie lands.

Elders Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson are in the same vicinity with Dan Jones, accompanied by their families, and large companies of Saints from whom we received an express five days since, which left them in universal health and prosperity. They will probably be hear in two weeks. We have sent teams to help them on their journey.

The direct emigration of the Saints to this place will be some five or six hundred waggons this season, besides many who came in search of gold, have heard the Gospel for the first time and will go no farther, having believed and been baptized.

Sept. 28th, fourteen or fifteen of the brethren arrived from the gold country, some of whom were very comfortably supplied with the precious metal, and others, who had been sick came as destitute as they went on the ship Brooklyn in 1846. That there is plenty of gold in Western California is beyond doubt, but the valley of the Sacramento is an unhealthy place, and the Saints can be better employed in raising grain, and building houses in this vicinity, than digging for gold in the Sacramento, unless they are counselled so to do. The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses and making culinary dishes, and when the Saints shall have preached the Gospel, raised grain and built up cities enough: the Lord will open up the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of his people; until then, let them not be over anxious, for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's store house, and he will open the doors thereof, when and where he pleases.

The grain crops in the valley have been good this season; wheat, barley, oats, rye and peas, more particularly. The late corn and buckwheat, and some lesser grains and vegetables, have been materially injured by the recent frosts; and some early corn at Brownsville, forty miles north, a month since; and the buckwheat was severely damaged by hail at the Utah settlement, sixty miles South about three weeks since; but we have great occasion for thanksgiving to him who giveth the increase, that he has blest our labors, so that with prudence we shall have a comfortable supply for ourselves, and our brethren on the way, who may be in need, until another harvest; but we feel the need of more laborers, for more efficient help, and multiplied means of farming and building at this place. We want men; brethren come from the States, from the nations come! and help us build and grow, until we can say enough, the valleys of Ephraim are full.

Any of the brethren, master workmen in cotton or woollen factories, who will come on with their means, machinery, and hands to work it, will meet a warm reception, and have every possible facility rendered them to prosecute their business, for we need such establishments in our midst.

The Bowery was crowded on the 6th of Oct. Conference, so that the cry was "our place is not large enough," a sweet and heavenly influence prevailed, and much important business was transacted; as may be seen more particularly by the minutes accompanying this.

It was decided to locate a town or city at Brownsville, and also at Utah, near the settlements now existing, the Presidency having previously visited those places and selected sites.

Early in the fall we sent messengers to Sandpitch valley, who selected a place for a settlement, about 200 miles South of this, and we expect also from 50 to 100 families will start for that place in a few days. They also discovered a plentiful supply of good rock, or mountain salt, named the country plated saltpetre.

The walls of the Council house are nearly completed. The laths of the north spring house, are in progress, and the foundation is laid and hewn preparatory for an extensive store house next spring; and no exertions are spared on the part of the public workshop, as fast as clothing and means are put in our hands; and we are happy to say that an increasing spirit of liberality and faithfulness is daily manifest among the Saints.

About one month since we suggested the propriety of creating a perpetual fund for the purpose of helping the poor saints to emigrate to this place, agreeably to our covenants in the Temple that we would "never cease our exertions, by all the means and influence within our reach, till all the saints who were obliged to leave Nauvoo should be located at some gathering place of the saints." The Council approved the suggestion, and a committee was immediately appointed to raise a fund by voluntary contribution to be forwarded east next mail. The October Conference sanctioned the doings of the committee, and appointed Br. Edward Hunter, a tried, faithful, and approved Bishop, a general agent to bear the perpetual emigrating funds to the states, to superintend the direction and appropriation thereof and return the same to this place with such poor brethren, as shall be wisdom to help.

We wish all to understand, that this fund is Perpetual, and is never to be diverted from the object of gathering the poor to Zion while there are saints to be gathered, unless He whose right it is to rule shall otherwise command. Therefore we call upon President Orson Hyde and all the saints, and all benevolent souls everywhere, to unite their gold, their silver, and their cattle, with ours in this perpetual fund, and co-operate with Bishop Hunter in producing as many teams as possible preparatory for next spring's emigration, and let the poor who are to be helped, go to work with their mights and prepare wagons of wood for their journey. Such wagons, without any iron, now exist in this valley that have come from the states, having done good business; and so great has been the influx of wagons this season, that they are cheap, and iron comparatively plenty.

This perpetual fund is to be under the special direction of the Presidency at all times, and as soon as Bishop Hunter shall return with the same and his frieght of saints to this place, the cattle and teams will be disposed of to the best advantage, and the avails, with all we can add to it, will be sent forth immediately on another mission and we want you all prepared to meet it, and add to it and so would we continue to increase it from year to year, until, when a "nation is born in a day" they can be removed the next, if the Lord will. Therefore ye poor and meek of the earth, lift up your heads and rejoice in the Holy One of Israel, for your redemption draweth nigh: but in your rejoicings be patient, for though your turn to emigrate may not be the first year, or even the second, it will come, and its tarryings will be short, if all the saints who have, will be as liberal as those in the valley.

All the apostles now in the valley, have had missions assigned them. Elder John Taylor, accompanied by Curtis E. Bolton and John Pack, goes to France: Elder Lorenzo Snow to Italy, accompanied by Joseph Toronto: Elder Erastus Snow to Denmark, accompanied by Peter Hanson, and will start in about a week passing through the States. Elder Franklin D. Richards, accompanied by John S. Higbee, George B. Wallace, Job Smith, H. W. Church, Joseph W. Johnson, Joseph W. Young, and Jacob Gates, will go with the mission to England, to co-operate with President Orson Pratt. Elder John Forsgreen will go out at the same time on a mission to Sweden. For wise purposes, Elder P. P. Pratt's mission to the Western Islands, will be defered until Spring.

Elder Orson Pratt is doing a great work in England, and the cause of truth is advancing rapidly in all her home dominions, and the rejoicing of the Saints there, causes Satan to howl, for he is compelled to be subject to the power of the highest. Elder Woodruff is located at Cambridge Port, Massachusetts, and has been comforting and instructing the Saints in Canada and the Eastern States the past year. If Elder Woodruff now, will gather up all the Saints in his vicinity and come with them to this place, he will do a great work, and will be opening the way for a visit to those nations who have both eyes and ears, and are crying to the Elders of Israel, come, tell us of the things of God for we have heard that God is with you.

By the late arrival of our brethren from the west, we learn that they were attacked on the way by the Snake Indians, and that a company of emigrants going west had shared the same fate. These attacks from a hitherto peaceful tribe, have doubtless arisen from an early company of emigrants that passed through this place from the States to the mines, having shot two or three squaws, and stolen their horses about 150 miles south west of this. It is much to be regretted that such a band of desperadoes and murderers should roam at large, exciting the ignorant Indian to retaliation and revenge on our people, and thousands of honorable men from the States, who are, and will be passing to Western California through the same country; and we make these observations, that such men may be on their guard for their safety, and at the same time by every honorable means endeavor to do away from the Indians the prejudice which a few wicked men have created.

Many of the Western emigrants were met by our brethren on this side of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and from the low condition of their teams, the scarcity of grass, the lateness of the season, the great amount of cold snow on the mountains and the prospect of more, they thought more than probable that many would not be able to pass the mountains before winter, and many had thrown away their provisions, and were packing on their teams, and were destitute of food, and were obliged to resort to other things to sustain them, many of them were packing some distance on their backs to get on to some settlement.

Brother Young's company were met on the road through the range of mountains, and are a good people and I shall seek to do them good, and bring forth salvation to the whole House of Israel, for I want to see Zion built up.

The Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by Elder C. C. Rich. Adjourned for one hour.

Half past one o'clock, P. M. Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and opened in the usual manner.

Prest. H. C. Kimball rose to present some items of business, the first of which is, to raise funds to bring the poor to this place. Most of you are aware of the covenant made by the Saints in the Temple, in Nauvoo; that we would not cease our exertions until we had brought the poor to this valley, or those that wanted to come. We are here, and are healthy and have plenty to eat, drink and to do, and I prophecy you shall never have less while you live. Shall we fulfil that covenant, or shall we not. The vote was unanimous to fulfil that covenant. Now let every man and woman take hold, and do not send your agent to the states with less than ten thousand dollars, and then you will cause a day of rejoicing among the poor in Illinois.

It was motioned that we raise a fund to to bring the poor to this place: Carried.

It was motioned that there be a committee of five appointed to raise funds, to send back to gather up the poor: Carried. That Willard Snow, John S. Fulmer, Lorenzo Snow, John D. Lee and Franklin D. Richards, be that committee: Carried. That Edward Hunter carry the funds back to the States, buy cattle, take the oversight of the property, and bring the poor to this place: Carried. That Elders Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, be appointed to gather up funds in California, as agents for the perpetual fund: Carried. Elder John Taylor mortioned, that the whole business pertaining to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the poor, be under the direction of the First Presidency: Carried. Moved that Elder Charles C. Rich, go on a mission to Western California and assist Elder Amasa Lyman in the duties of his office; to succeed Elder Lyman when he returns here; to receive tithing and donation in behalf of the church; and to perform all other duties as an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Carried. Moved that Elder Addison Pratt, James Brown and Hiram H. Blackwell, go to the Society Islands to preach the gospel: Carried. Motioned that Lorenzo Snow and Joseph Toronto go on missions to Italy. That Erastus Snow and Peter Hanson, go on missions to Denmark. That Joseph W. Johnson and Joseph W. Young go on mission to England. That John Taylor go on a mission to France; that Curtis E. Bolton go with Elder Taylor on his mission to France, and that Francis M. Pomeroy go with Elder Rich on his mission to Western California. All carried unanimously.

Prest. Young then remarked, that, when the Twelve are abroad in any nation, they dictate the affairs of the Church there, the same as I do here. The enquiry may be made, can Lorenzo Snow dictate any where but in Italy: Yes—The Twelve dictate in all the world, and send elders where they please, and as they deem wisdom. We have appointed Lorenzo and Erastus Snow, to certain missions, have they any right to go anywhere else, Yes; I wish they would open the door to every nation on the earth, and if an Apostle sees any one professing to be an Elder in the Church and bringing disgrace on the priesthood, he has authority to silence him, demand his license and cut him off from the Church.

Moved that Franklin D. Richards, Job Smith and Haden W. Church go on a mission to England: All carried unanimously. Moved that Isaac Morley, Charles Shumway and Seth Taft, be the men to take the Presidency of the settlement in the Sandpitch valley, carried.

Prest. H. C. Kimball, then made some pointed remarks on the propriety of classifying the mechanics, and appointing every man to his own branch of business. Whereupon, it was resolved that Henry G. Sherwood build a glass factory in the valley, as soon as circumstances will admit.

Motioned that Geo. B. Wallace and John S. Higbee take a mission to England: carried. Moved that John Pack go with Elder Taylor on his mission to France: carried.

Elder John Taylor then introduced the subject of organizing a carrying company, and moved that a company be organized to carry goods and merchandize from the Missouri River to this place: carried.

Prest. Young proposed that a passenger train be started from here to the States, and "vice versa," forthwith. Adjourned, until tomorrow, at 10 A. M.

Minutes of the General Conference held at Great Salt Lake City.

DESERET, Oct. 6th, 1849.

Present—Of thy First Presidency, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards. Patriarch—John Smith. Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, John Taylor, C. C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and F. D. Richards. Of the Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer and Willard Snow. Of the High Council—Isaac Morley, Henry G. Sherwood, Eleazer Miller, Levi Jackman, John Vance, Titus Billings, E. D. Wooley, Wm. W. Major, Ira Eldridge and Elisha H. Groves. Presidency of the Seventies—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsifer and Jedediah M. Grant. High Priests' Quorum—John Young, Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace. Of the Elders Quorum—John Nebeker. Clerk of the Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by President Daniel Spencer, when the choir sung the Jubilee Hymn; prayer by President H. C. Kimball; singing by the choir.

Prest H. C. Kimball then addressed the Conference, and stated, that there was much business to be done, which will be beneficial to all; and in which all are equally interested. We are all of the same family; we have one God and one Savior, therefore the business interests every one; this ought to be thought of more than it is. We have espoused this cause to continue in it through life and through all eternities. This world is only my second estate, and if I continue faithful in it, it will be glory everlasting, to all eternity. Read the works of Abraham on these matters. We want to feel for the welfare, not only of this people, but all of the inhabitants of the earth. Shall we debar one portion of the inhabitants of the world of what we have obtained. How should we feel if they had received it and would not commit it to us. We want this people to take an interest with us in bearing off the Kingdom to all the nations of the earth. The time is come when some of the Twelve, and others of the Elders will have to go. How do you feel on the subject, ye elders of Israel. You ought to have your hearts prepared and be ready to go; know ye not that God established this work by Joseph Smith, his Prophet; and shall we become like drones in the House of Israel. I say no. Let us arise and shake ourselves and make our election sure.

Elder John Taylor then arose and said; we have met to confer together upon things pertaining to the Kingdom of God, and shall have to attend to the interests of thousands who are not here, &c., &c. There is something different in our religion to any other, for our covenants are all eternal they all lay hold of eternity. Although our bodies may slumber in the grave, our spirits go into another existence, and we go to possess a glory that has been revealed to us, we have a knowledge pertaining to our children, and our children's children, through worlds without end. If we have got to be Kings and Priests to the Most High God, we have to become subject, and those who do not know how to rule will be in a poor place; they will be similar to Napoleon on the island of Elba, retaining his title as an emperor, but having no one to rule over. Oh, ye sisters of Israel! remember, there are Kings and Priests now setting on thrones, who, if they only knew, would be glad to exchange situations with you, and go and preach the Gospel. I believe, in a very short time, the Elders of Israel will come with their pay in hand, (meaning the riches of the world,) to Prest. Young and say, we want to go on a mission, and will pay for it, and must pay them to go.

Sunday, Oct. 7th, 1849.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and opened as usual.

Prest. Young called the congregation to order, and mentioned the different persons to be brought before them, and proposed to meet with the Saints, and enjoy the society of a people who profess Christianity, and who are followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. I am thankful for this shelter from the rays of the sun in Summer, and a shelter from the inclemency and severity of the cold Winters that we have had hitherto.

On motion, Elders Brigham Young was sustained as President of the High Priesthood and Church of Latter Day Saints; Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his Counsellors; John Smith as Patriarch; Parley P. Pratt, John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards: carried. Motioned that John Young be sustained as the President of the High Priests Quorum, and also, Reynolds Cahoon, as first and Geo. B. Wallace as second counsellors: carried. Motioned that Joseph Young be sustained as the First President, Levi W. Hancock, second, Henry Herriman, third, Zera Pulsipher, fourth, Albert P. Rockwood, fifth, Benjamin S. Clapp, sixth, and Jedediah M. Grant, seventh, Presidents of the Quorum of Seventies: carried. Motioned that Daniel Spencer be sustained as President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fulmer as first, and Willard Snow as second Counsellors of this Stake of Zion: carried.

Prest. Young then said, that as Isaac Morley is appointed to go and preside over the settlement in Sandpitch valley, it will be necessary to appoint another President in his stead; and as Elder Sherwood is the oldest member of the High Council, he is now nominated to fill that office.

On motion Henry G. Sherwood was appointed President of the High Council: carried. On Motion Edwin D. Wooley was appointed a member of that Council, and also, Wm. W. Major, John Vance, Ira Eldridge, Levi Jackman, Eleazer Miller, Elisha H. Groves, Lewis Abbott, Heman Hyde, and John Kempton. On motion Newel K. Whitney was sustained as Presiding Bishops and John Nebeker President of the Elders Quorum, and Joseph Harker President of the Priests' Quorum.

Prests. Young and Kimball made some remarks on the duties of Teachers, showing their right and duty to teach, and watch over all Saints, in their several wards, High Priests not excepted.

It was moved that we lay off a city in Capt. Brown's neighborhood: carried. And also lay off a city in the Utah valley: carried. Also, that we make a settlement in Sandpitch valley and lay off a city: carried. On motion John E. Fossgreen take a mission to Sweden: carried. Motioned that all the Bishops attend to administering the Sacrament this afternoon: carried. Choir sung a hymn, and adjourned for one hour.

Oct., 7th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Conference assembled, and opened as usual, when the several Bishops proceeded to administer the Sacrament.

Elder Parley P. Pratt related his experiences at the commencement of the work, and the time when the Prophet Joseph Smith stood up in the midst of the congregation, and by revelation, pointed out each individual to be ordained to the Melchisedec Priesthood; and also related a miraculous case of healing a woman, who was near her death. He then delivered a discourse on the subject of tithing: said he, the principle of tithing is not peculiar to this church or people—it is as old as the Bible. We see it illustrated in Abram's day, for when he held the power of the Kingdom of God, Abram paid one-tenth of all he possessed. Where is there a Latter-day Saint who does not know, and understand, that it is by the power of the Melchisdec Priesthood that we receive forgiveness, and justification, and eternal life. To fulfil the law of tithing, a man should make out and lay before the Bishop a schedule of all his property, and pay him the one-tenth of it; when he has tithed his principal once, he has no occasion to tithe again, but the next year he must pay the one-tenth of his increase, and the tenth of his time, of his cattle, money, goods and trade; and whatever use we put it to, it is still our own for the Lord does not carry it away with him to Heaven. We have to establish the Government of God on earth, and that requires means, and a knowledge how to use it, and to have every thing written on "Holiness to the Lord." Let God have what is His, and every thing be under the control of the Lord, and not Cæsar, or the world. If the people do not tithe themselves responsible to help carry off the Kingdom of God, how do you expect we can do it ourselves. The Twelve and the Elders are all minute men, and that is what makes us different to the rest of the world.

Elders Erastus Snow and John Taylor on the same subject. It was moved that Jacob Gates go on a mission to England: carried. Elder Parley P. Pratt then moved that this Conference adjourn to the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to meet in this place: carried. Choir then sung the Doxology, and were dismissed with benediction by Willard Snow. Prest. Brigham Young then blessed the people in the name of the Lord, when they separated rejoicing in the Lord for his many mercies, that he has extended to his Saints, and for the happy and glorious Conference that they had been privileged in attending.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Conference.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

☞ Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.

☞ For highly important news from the Salt Lake Valley see first page.

The Closing Year.

As the eventful year of 1849 is about passing into the ocean of forgetfulness, leaving naught else than a record of past events, deeply stained with crime, misfortune, accident, plague and death, it may not be unacceptable to our readers if we presume to take a retrospective view of the past and add up our reckoning, and determine, if possible, our true latitude and longitude.

In the first place; we as a community, have great reason to rejoice, and be thankful to Him whose Providential care has been over us by day and by night, and whose tender mercies have been extended to us in a time of distress and affliction. We now have the means within ourselves to pass the winter comfortably, and it is hoped that spring may open upon us with all the fair prospects which surrounding circumstances now seem to indicate. Patience and perseverance are qualities which should ever prevail with us, for they are more potent than the sword, and the spear to advance the interests of Messiah's Kingdom.

As disciples and followers of the High and Holy One, let each examine faithfully and carefully his or her conduct for the last year. Say to yourselves: Have I done to my neighbor as I would like my neighbor to do unto me? Have I visited the widow and the fatherless, and administered to their wants? Have I kept myself unspotted from the world? Have I freely imparted of my substance to the needy? Have I cried unto the Lord by day and by night for his blessings to continue upon me and upon all others that the gospel makes it my duty to pray for? Have I cherished the spirit of the gospel which is, "*good will to man?*" Have I written in sand the injuries and wrongs that I may have suffered from others, so that a few drops of repenting tears may obliterate them? Have I written on plates of steel the acts of kindness and generosity shown to me, and are they so deeply engraved that no storm of adversity can obscure their lines? Have I cheated, over-reached, or defrauded my neighbor? Is there any secret sin of which I have been guilty, which corrodes and cankers my bosom? We are not the accuser of any, but a diligent enquirer into the condition of those, more particularly, over whom we are called to preside. The Apostle of old said to his brethren: "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," for anger resteth only in the bosoms of fools. We would say to all our friends; let not the sun of the present year, set upon any wrongs that you have done, that may be in your power to undo or to atone for. Faithfully examine your accounts, and consider yourselves under oath in the presence of the Searcher of Hearts, and render a true and impartial verdict. After having done every thing in your power to make good the wrongs that you may have been guilty of doing, and find a balance against you, (as you most certainly will,) remember the poor publican who smote upon his breast, and said: "God be merciful to me a sinner." Do thou likewise.

Cherish not a remembrance of the wrongs that others may have done you, with too much zeal, but forget them as much as possible, and leave them to the disposal of the Supreme Ruler who will justly deal, sooner or later, with all those from whom offences have come. If you do not do this, you may have reason to fear that the consequences of those offences and wrongs may cleave to you. We would say again, cast off disagreeable recollections as much as your nature will possibly allow, and your bosom will not be tormented with them. Let the present year retire from your forgiving hearts, and may the dawn of the next break upon your innocence and guileless spirits with a radiance and a joy that shall influence your course of life during the coming year of 1850.

Cheerful on through life we'll go,
Hampered not with painful thought,
Simple, childlike—free from woe,
Words never be forget.

Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, has been appointed by the Council to preside over parties during the Holydays.

Major Sanderson.

The above gentleman commands at Fort Laramie, and showed particular respect and civility to our small train as they passed along. They were out of some necessaries, but were there supplied with what they needed at very moderate charges. They represent every thing in good order at that post. Such acts of kindness to pass in distress are the part of the Good spirit, and not to be forgotten. They are appreciated by a greater number than was personally relieved by their duties. Our men speak in very high terms of their kind and gentlemanly treatment at Fort Laramie.

Mr. Wilson, from Fort Hall.

We learn well. He has returned to from the Valley, that the above gentleman visited the people at the Salt Lake with the intention of establishing a Military Post there; that he was with no escort, except some six or eight men, the fact, that they did not like his appearance, they took him to be a spy, and put a guard over him. He was not allowed to converse with any of the people, except in the presence of the guard. He was also informed that he could not be allowed to leave the Valley, and that he must remain there until the Spring, when he could go out with the Mormons. He was also told that he must not write any letters to any person, and that all letters that he might receive would be opened and read before he received them. He was also told that he must not report any thing that he saw or heard in the Valley. He was also told that he must not report any thing that he saw or heard in the Valley. He was also told that he must not report any thing that he saw or heard in the Valley

over these boundless plains of sage, and mountains of rock, where the buffalo, elk, antelope, bear, ravenous wolf, &c., ranges undisturbed, except by the red man, or the journeying emigrant.

Many has been the grave of the gold seeker we have seen, whose bodies have been disintered by the wolves, and the bones, pantaloons, hose, and other things lying strewed around, with the head board lying near, informing the traveler, who had been buried where from, the day they died, age, disease, &c. But we have not seen a solitary instance where one of the Saint's tombs have been disturbed by the wolves. Among the graves of those whose bones lies around their graves, bleaching in the sun, their flesh been consumed by the ravenous wolf, we recognize the names of several noted moboerats from the States of Missouri and Illinois, who took an active and prominent part in persecuting, mobbing and driving the Saints from these States. Among others, we noticed at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains the grave of one E. Dodd, of Galatin, Mo., died on the 19th of July last, of typhus fever. The wolves had completely disintered him. The clothes in which he had been buried lied strewed around. His under jaw bone lied in the grave, with the teeth complete, the only remains discernable of him. It is believed he was the same Dodd, that took an active part, and a prominent mobocrat in the murder of the Saints at Hawns Mills, Mo. If so, it is a righteous retribution. Our God will surely inflict punishment upon the heads of our oppressors, in his own dve time and way.

We would earnestly recommend to all emigrating companies hereafter, coming to the Valley, not to attempt to leave the Missou r river after the middle of June, for if they start later, they will almost be certain to encounter severe snow storms as we have, in crossing these everlasting snow capped, and rock bound mountains. By starting early they will be apt to miss the snows, and have time and opportunity for recruiting a few days. When their cattle are worn down, or any one sick and not able to travel and not have to encounter the cold weather, &c. The weather at present is quite pleasant, although freezing quite hard every night. The camps are healthy, in good spirits and feel to rejoice in the God of their fathers, and in his goodness and protecting mercies. We hope in a few days to meet our brethren whom we love in the Valley of the Mountains of Joseph, and mingle and rejoice with them, where no doubt you will hear from us again. E. T. Ben ons and Capt. Richards compa nies have broke up into tens, and gone ahead in order to pass through the kanyons of the mountains, one ten of our camp has rolled out also. We have a company of upwards of 40 wagons at present, including the Welch, we expect to continue so, until we reach the Valley, as pasture here is rich and quite plenty. Farewell, may the Lord bless you forever, and all the Saints. Amen.

As ever, we remain your
brethren in Christ,
GEO. A. SMITH,
W. I. APPLEBY.

MR. RIVES AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The Telegraph announces that Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, has had an interview with the President of France, and that he was well received. This must be gall and wormwood to the Foreign Organ at Washington, and to the other Locofoco papers, which have strenuously labored to put the Administration in the wrong, and to show that Mr. Poussin was clearly in the right in this matter. The Washington Union has been the receipient of all Mr. Poussin's views upon the questions at issue between the two countries, and has occupied whole columns in defending his case. Unfortunately for the minister and his organ, the President of the French Republic has himself disavowed his conduct, and has discharged from office the Cabinet Minister who sustained him, and acquiesced in the propriety of Mr. Possin's dismissal from official intercourse at Washington. What will the Foreign Organ try next?

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday, 13th inst., George Fitch, of Knox County Ill., living at Dr. Rust's three quarters of a mile below this place, went out to the woods after breakfast, and while in the act of escaping from a tree which he was falling, he was crushed beneath the top. Dr. Rust a short time afterwards went for the wood, and found him in this position. He was immediately conveyed to the doctor's house, but every means employed to restore him proved unavailing. He died shortly after taken to the house, and left five children to lament his loss.

The company from the Valley met a party of seventeen gold diggers from Virginia, on their way to Fort Hall, at Sweet Water river, 250 miles from the Fort, and the snows were upon them then, and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to reach that point.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS.—A rencontre occurred in St. Louis on Monday last near the Planter's House, between a Mr. Newton Wimer, and a Mr. James S. Thomas, which resulted in the wounding of both, and the subsequent death of the former. Mr. Thomas it is thought will recover. The loss of some money by Mr. Thomas was the cause of the affair. The affray is thus described by the Union:

"Mr. Wimer drew a brace of single barrel pistols, and Mr. Thomas drew a revolver. Their first shots were fired simultaneously. Mr. W's second shot took effect in Mr. T's left side, and passed around towards his back, following the 3d rib. When Mr. T. had discharged the contents of his revolver, W. rushed upon him with a cane, which was suspended from his wrist. With this weapon he inflicted a wound upon the front and another upon the back of Mr. T's head. These blows stunned Mr. T., and caused him to settle to a stooping posture, and Mr. W. then seized him. By this time officer Owens and several other persons reached the combatants, and were in the act of separating them, when Mr. T. drew a single barrel pistol and shot Mr. W. in the abdomen. Mr. W. soon grew very weak, and would have fallen had he not been supported by Shaefer, who led him to a sofa and carried him to the residence of his brother.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

BOSTON, Nov. 25—1½ A. M.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock last night. The intelligence by the Caledonia is comparatively of little interest. No event of special importance has occurred in any part of Europe. The aspect of matters in Turkey has not materially changed. In England nothing has transpired of special interest.

England.

The new minister to the United States, Mr. Bulwer, has sailed from Portsmouth, in a steamer sloop of war, according to Hunt's telegraph. His first business on his arrival will be to know what encouragement, if any, the United States gives to the attempted withdrawal of Canada from British rule. It is understood that he has full power to resist, energetically, all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua. It is said that the Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent annexation to the United States if the popular will should be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure.

The British Parliament was prorogued until the 16th January next. The Queen has issued a proclamation for a day of general Thanksgiving on the 15th inst., on account of the abatement of the cholera in Great Britain and Ireland.

Ireland remains perfectly quiet.

Austria.

In Austria three additional executions have taken place. Haynau has published an amnesty. The Emperor has decreed that all officers who return to the Austrian standard before November 26th, 1849, are to be restored to their ranks. The Jesuits are fast returning to Austria.

Rome.

In the Roman States things remain as before. A deputation has left for Portici to request the Pope to return.

All the Papal States are to remain closed until further orders.

Russia and Turkey.

Fuad Effendi has been informed by Count Nesselrode that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees should be located in the interior of Candia, or such part of the British territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under *surveillance*. If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England they may be permitted so to do. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, for whether in France or England there can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for new revolutions.

Germany.

The relations between the Prussians and Neufchatel are in progress of adjustment. Neufchatel returns to the same position which she occupied before the revolution. England has offered her mediation on the matter. Mr. Carr has received a request from the American residents in Paris, that he would exert himself in favor of the Hungarian refugees.

General Summary.

The Hungarian exiles were still at Widdin, the entire number is stated at about 120, principally officers.

Bem denies his final conversion to Islamism.

By Electric Telegraph from Paris of Friday morning, intelligence was received that Mr. Rives was received on Thursday by the President of the Republic—the President was most gracious, but he observed that in consequence of the difficulties that had arisen between the two governments, he would have been deprived of the honor of receiving him, if instead of being a Republican Minister, he had been a Monarchial Ambassador.

The Presse contradicts the statement that the French Government had despatched a courier from Paris to St. Petersburgh, to explain to the Czar, that the sailing of the French and English fleets towards the Dardanelles was the result of a misunderstanding.

Private letters from Constantinople of October 26th, announce the arrival of a British fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The instructions of the English Envoy, of 24th October, expressed the still greater determination of the English Government to grant material support to the Sultan in case of emergency, and to form a defensive alliance with the Pope in the event of Russia's attempting hostile measures. The French Envoy's instructions were nearly to the same effect; but although there was an evident desire that France and England should act in concert, it was not certain that a defensive alliance would be formed with the Sultan. In the event of a war, it was understood, however, that France would support Turkey as long as she acted with prudence. The Sultan and his Ministers were greatly pleased with the approval of their conduct by the London and Paris press, and with the support of the two great powers. It would be impossible for the Emperor to commence hostilities before next May, and it was hoped that the dispute in the mean time would be adjusted.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a levy of 15,000 men in the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom.

The Cologne Gazette states that there are many symtoms which tend to the supposition that war will be renewed with Denmark. A report is already in circulation that an army of the Empire, under Gen. Penkar, is in readiness to march.

No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia, relative to the affairs of the East.

NEWS PER CANADA.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

[Special from Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1849.

...until the arrival of the courier, with the answer of the Czar, to the communication of Fuad Effendi. Should that answer prove unfavorable, the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople. Sir Stratford Canning has communicated to the Turkish government, that the English cabinet had unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. Similar communications have been made by General Aupick, on behalf of the French Government.

France.

The political news is unimportant, the most gratifying feature is the interview between the President and Mr. Rives, at Elysee. The National says: the American minister made an address on the occasion, but observed total silence on the subject of the misunderstanding between France and the United States. The President, however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American minister and his country.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French, seems to increase in violence. The French Consul at Mogadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously; a French frigate has been sent to his relief and there is every probability that this affair will end in the bombardment of Tangier.

Hungary and Austria.

From Hungary, we learn that fresh collisions have taken place. No fewer than fifteen additional executions at Arad were threatened daily. Kossuth's valedictory address to his countrymen, written at Orsova, is published. It is written in his most enthusiastic and poetical style. Haynau was carrying on the most unrelenting cruelties, unchecked by higher authority.

The Jews at Pesth are threatened with violence, unless they pay up the contributions demanded.

Kossuth's Address.

The ingrate whom thou has fattened with thy abundance, rose against thee, a traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast been betrayed, thou hast been sold, my country! Thy death-sentence has been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt; yes, in the fervor of my boldest thoughts I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of Omnipotence, as believe he should ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him into whose hands I had but a little space before, deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood; he has done treason to that heart's blood—he has done treason to his mother, and the glitter of gold has been for more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country—base gain has more value in his eyes, than his country, and God has abandoned him, as he has abandoned his God for his allies in hell. Magyars! beloved companions! blame me not for having cast my eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place; it was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence, the army loved him and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud and nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him, Magyars, curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him milk.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 5 P. M.

The London Times contains a letter from Austria dated 4th instant, from which it appears that the Emperor of Russia has carried his point with the Turkish government despite the interference of England and France. The Porte has pledged itself to keep in safe custody, in one or more of the Turkish fortresses, all those refugees whose names may be submitted by the Austrian and Russian governments, and immediately banish the others. By this arrangement no chance is left to Kossuth and his compatriots for ever escaping to England or the United States.

Important from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 5 P. M.

By an arrival from Balize in Honduras, the Herald received the following important intelligence, dated Balize, 22d Oct.

On the 29th April the American brig M. C. Draper was wrecked 100 miles north of San Juan through the treachery of the pilot—the vessel was abandoned, goods saved and put on shore. The crew and passengers camped on the beach, when they were attacked by Indians, who robbed them of everything. Three days after giving timely notice, the Captain of the brig, accompanied by friendly Indians, proceeded to the village of Quamwatla to rescue the stolen property. The inhabitants, who were the land pirates, had deserted the village, which was then burned by friendly Indians. The party returned to their camp on the beach, where, after twenty days suffering, they were taken and carried to Balize. When the news of the sacking of the Quamwatla reached San Juan, Nicaragua, the Mosquito King and commissioners proceeded to get evidence in the case; they obtained from the pilot, who lured the brig to destruction, false statements relative to almost every particular; rebutting evidence was adduced here, and thus the matter rests.

The Herald says, "the affair has caused considerably excitement among the Indians, and to make the most of the occurrence, the Mosquito King and the English Agent were taking evidence, to be used, most likely, in the correspondence with our government on the Nicaragua question.

From California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Crescent City arrived this morning with dates to Nov. 8. She has on board $1,000,000 in gold dust on freight, and $400,000 among the hands and passengers. There is no news of importance. The accounts from California continue encouraging. The health of the miners is generally good, with the exception of some slight attacks of dysentery. There had been large arrivals from Europe and the United States. One hundred Rhode Islanders were at San Francisco. It is said there were 60,000 persons on the mines. Thomas Hammond got a specimen of rough Chagres on the 15th inst., at Stockton. One hundred pounds were taken from California in the Crescent City.

A naval squadron had taken place on board the frigate Savannah, for an attempt to murder some of the officers.

The Constitution of the State of California had been adopted and published. The Crescent City brings 160 passengers, including a minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

A tremendous fire is raging. Lot, Pugh & Co's extensive pork house, on Sycamore street, is destroyed, Stagg & Shay's pork house is now in flames.

Dec. 7—7 P. M. The fire originated in the smoke-house attached to Lot, Pugh & Co's pork house. It was discovered at half past two o'clock; in a few minutes the whole premises were in flames. The extensive house of Stagg & Shay, adjoining, soon caught, and in an hour the two largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins. For a time, the buildings opposite, on Court and Sycamore streets were threatened, having been several times on fire. The flames are now subdued. Pugh's house was full of provisions and three thousand dressed hogs; all were lost. There was a large quantity of hams, all destroyed. Stock and house insured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Bayly the House proceeded to vote for Speaker. First ballot—Cobb, 63; Winthrop, 102; Richardson, 29; Potter, 14; Wilmot, 8; Gentry, 5; Scattering, 3.

Second ballot—Cobb 62, Winthrop 102, Richardson 20, Potter 18, Wilmot 7, Gentry 5, Scattering 3.

Third ballot—Cobb 66, Winthrop 102, Potter 19, Richardson 23, Gentry 5, Wilmot 7, Scattering 3.

Fourth ballot—Cobb 65, Winthrop 104, Richardson 23, Potter 18, Wilmot 7, Gentry 5, Scattering 5. No choice. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Great Conflagration — $140,000 worth of Property Destroyed!!

About half past twelve o'clock last night, fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Mr. Henry T. Blow's castor oil manufactory at the corner of Tenth street and Clark avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the whole building was enveloped. There was a light wind blowing at the time from the southeast, which carried the fire across an alley on the north, to a two story dwelling owned by L. Clamorgan, fronting Tenth street. On the rear to Clamorgan's lot, there was another dwelling, which was also soon wrapped in flames, and adjoining this on the north, fronting an alley, a double two story frame dwelling, belonging to R. W. Powell, was also soon on fire, and then a two story brick belonging to the same gentleman, fronting Tenth street, caught. By this time, the heat was so intense, that it set fire to Mr. Blow's white lead factory—and when we left the ground, all these buildings were burning, with a fair prospect for the destruction of many others.

Mr. Blow supposes his loss will amount to something like *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars*—on which there is an insurance of about one half the entire loss.

There were in the oil factory about $80,000 worth of castor beans, none of which were saved.

We could not learn whether the two houses on Clamorgan's lot were insured or not. Those on the next lot, belonging to Mr. Powell, were insured for $600 each—one of them cost $1200; the other, $1000. Setting down Mr. Blow's loss at $130,000, and taking into consideration the loss of furniture, and fixtures of the other houses burnt, we may safely estimate the loss by this fire at $140,000.

It is not a little strange that we should have three large fires in as many consecutive nights? Can it be that we have amongst us some desperate villians, who are playing the part of incendiaries? Circumstances appear to indicate it.

This fire originated in the room in which castor beans were kept; it is not likely there was any fire in it.

The Montezano House, burnt night before last, was not occupied at all—and the buildings burnt the night before, formed just such a cluster as any incendiary would like to fire. —[St. Louis Union.

THE SHIP HUMBOLT.—We notice that the Hannibal Journal expresses some apprehensions for the fate Cook Campbell, a young man of that place, who was a passenger on the ship Humbolt from Panama to San Francisco, and of which vessel no tidings of her arrival have been heard. That paper says, the last heard of the vessel, she was seen in a wrecked condition, by a French vessel, on a reef, and it is supposed she was lost and all her passengers and crew. A letter was received in this city by the last steamer from San Francisco, which expresses the same fears. Nothing had then been heard of the Humbolt, although several months had elapsed since her departure from Panama. We have reason to fear that several young men of this city—one of whom formerly worked in this office—were passengers in her.—[St. Louis Republican.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—The National Intelligencer learns that, in an official report to the War department, on the civil affairs of California, Gen. Riley estimates the number of persons actually employed in digging gold, at ten thousand, while the number of persons engaged in other employments at the Placers, would greatly increase this amount. It is probable that the report in question will accompany the President's Message.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR GRAND ACCIDENT.—The case of Franklin Somers vs. the Ohio Stage Company, was tried last week in the Superior Court of Cleveland, and resulted in a verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff. Owing to the reckless driving of a drunken driver, the plaintiff was thrown from the outside seat of the coach and much injured.

MORE FACTS IN LAND WARRANTS.—Gen. H. Hickman, a young Revolutionary hero, has been awarded and held in hand by the issue of warrants for 160 acres of land, and has received a patent for the same. Gen. Hickman is now a resident of Kentucky, and has been for many years. The cheap patriotism of Locofoco Democracy.

From the St. Louis Republican.

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life.

The steamers Gen. Jessup and Duroc have just arrived from New Orleans, bringing us papers to the 17th inst., containing details of the calamitous explosion on board the steamer Louisiana. We append them.

Capt. Cannon, of the Louisiana, was arrested in New Orleans, and gave bonds in $8,000, to appear and answer to the charge of criminal negligence, by which the accident occurred.

It will be seen, that Maj. Edmondson, of this county, Mr. King, of this city, and Mr Andy Bell, and others of the State, were victims of the calamity.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Storm, was severely injured; and his brother, an engineer, was killed.

On the 16th ult., about five o'clock, the steamboat Louisiana, just putting out from the Levee in order to go down the river and take on board some immigrant passengers, was blown up, her boilers exploding and carrying away not only her own cabin and decks, but also the larboard side of the Storm and the starboard of the Bostona. The Louisiana was bound for St. Louis, and had on board more than two hundred persons, passengers and crew. The Storm was just coming in from Louisville, having left the principal part of her passengers at Lafayette. The Bostona arrived from Louisville on Wednesday morning, and many persons were on her decks to look at the Louisiana as she went out. The Levee was, of course, crowded with people, as it usually is when a boat is about arriving or departing. The loss of life has, owing to all these circumstances, been enormous, and at present there is no possibility of saying how many persons were killed and wounded.

Of the immense number on the Louisiana we can say but little. The explosion carried many of them far into the air, and tossed the bleeding fragments upon land and wave. The sight was a terrible one, depriving even those that witnessed it of the faculty of transmitting the picture in words. But a few moments intervened between the explosion and the sinking of the Louisiana, which carried with it all record of its crowded deck.

Capt. Cannon, the commander, was standing at the time on the Levee, as the boat was not to start for fifteen minutes. He escaped with slight injury, but his brother, E. Cannon, of this city, was most seriously hurt.

The destruction of life would have been much greater, had not the explosion passed over the great number of persons on the Levee near the boat. The fragments were hurled in every direction; a large piece of one of the boilers was thrown upon the Levee, and one, entire—a mass of iron, fifteen feet long, and weighing thousands of pounds—was thrown six hundred feet from the river landing within three steps of the door of the "White Mansion Coffee House," at the corner of Canal street. This almost incredible exhibition of the power of steam can now be seen there. In its passage it struck against some bales of cotton, which lessened its force or the huge mass would have penetrated the house. In its fall it killed two men, and a mule attached to a dray! another piece of boiler struck a sign in Natchez street, and parts of the wreck were carried for squares from the scene of the disaster. Several limbs of the unfortunate victims were found nearly opposite to Gravier street.

In reference to the mass of iron at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, which is an entire half of one of the Louisiana's boilers, the flue is crushed or rolled together like sheet lead. One end of this huge fragment is smeared with blood, mixed with hair. The effects of the explosion on the ceiling of the Bostona's fore cabin are awful to behold. The whole surface is stained of a claret-color, occasioned by the scattering of the blood of the victims.

Still Later.

To the politeness of one of the pilots of the Duroc, we are indebted for a paper received at Memphis, by the Autocrat, on the evening of the 17th, giving full particulars. From that paper, we copy these affecting particulars. The Delta says:

The event of Thursday was the most disastrous of the kind that ever occurred in this city. The extent of the mortality will exceed our highest estimates. All the facts discovered thus far, gives color to the gloomiest apprehensions of the number killed. More than sixty-four dead have already been recognized—more than forty were exposed in the Baronne street watch house yesterday, and at least twenty were in the dead houses of the several hospitals. Several have died at private houses. Many others have no doubt floated down the stream and will never be heard of again. Others have been crushed under the weight of the wreck, and their bodies will not rise for some time.

Early yesterday we visited the scene of the disaster. A large crowd was assembled on the Levee. Not a vestige of the Louisiana was visible, but the Storm and Bostona lay in the same position they occupied when the explosion occurred. There they were, the Storm a perfect wreck, riddled and crushed from the boilers to the stern; the Bostona, a costly and beautiful boat, also, with her pilot house knocked off, and her wheel house badly crushed.

The list of killed and wounded is of course very incomplete, and yet truly is it formidable enough. We think it would not be extravagant to estimate the killed and those who will die of their wounds from the explosion at 150, and the wounded at 100, making a total of 250 persons, killed and injured by one steamboat explosion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman.)

KANESVILLE, IOWA.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock, than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1." sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

WANTED—By the subscriber any quantity of Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Wildcat, Raccoon, Mink, and Deer Skins, for which the highest price will be paid. Also dry hides taken in exchange for goods.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, Nov. 28, 1849.

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!

Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere: for our motto is,

Small Profits and Ready Pay.

BECK & McENTURF.

N. B. We keep all the above articles at Yearsley's and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.

Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.

St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—m

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for those branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 19, 1849.—3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew Barnum, living near Kanesville, on the road leading from Kanesville to Council Point, TWO STRAY COWS, described as follows, viz: one of them is red, white faced, line back, white under the belly, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen, judged, five years old, about common size, prized at nine dollars and fifty cents. The other is a small red Cow, white face and belly, end of her tail white and three white feet, a red spot under her right eye, two white spots on her back, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen; judged, four years old, last spring, prized at nine dollars. T. BURDICK,

Clerk, Board of Co. Com.

Kanesville, Nov. 29, 1849.—d12 3t*

GREAT BARGAIN.

CAPT. M. C. PETTY, residing at the OLD AGENCY, on the Missouri river, directly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, where the Great National Railroad must cross, if it is constructed, offers for sale his splendid and extensive claim of land, well improved, excellent timber and water, with good and commodious buildings, of a price that cannot fail to ensure a fortune to him who is lucky enough to invest a little capital in such an eligible location.

Call and take a look, and see what advantages this point holds out in this age of improvements.

Old Agency, Dec. 12, 1849.

PRIVATE BRANDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—tf

HEALTH! HEALTH!

Persons wishing to take exercise for the benefit of the first house east of the Printing Office, can have the same at 12½ cents per week. A few more boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms. Persons to leave the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

G. WOOLLEY & Co.

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, which are of the latest styles and cheapest to be had in the city. It will be their constant endeavor to keep their stock full and complete, and to sell goods as low as can be had in the city. Give us a call and see for yourself.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
COOKING & PARLOR STOVES,
IRON & NAILS,
SADDLERY & HARNESS,
SALERATUS & SOAP,
CANDLES & CANDLE WICK,
SPICES & PEPPER,
SALT & SALT PETRE,
SHOVELS & SPADES,
CHAIRS & CRADLES,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
COOPERAGE & CASTINGS,
SADDLE TREES & BRIDLES,
SHOE THREAD & BRISTLES,
SHOE PEGS & LASTS,
SHOE KNIVES & AWLS,
SHOE HAMMERS & RASPS,
SHOE BLACKING & BRUSHES,
SHOE KITS & BOOT JACKS,
SHOE LEATHER & CALF SKINS,
SHOE FINDINGS & SHOE TACKS,
SHOE STONES & SHOE RULES,
SHOE STRETCHERS & SHOE KNIVES,
SHOE HAMMERS & SHOE RASPS,
SHOE BLACKING & SHOE

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Friendship.

"Oh Friendship! Cestial fire the human breast,
So little felt, so fervently expressed;
Thy blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;
The promise of delicious fruit appears:

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth,
Fools is the folly of our dreaming youth;
But soon alas! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine inexperience loves to make;

Whoever undertake a friend's great part
Should be renowned in nature, pure in heart,
Prepared for martyrdom, and strong to prove
A thousand ways the force of genuine love.

We may be called to give up health and gain,
T' exchange ease for trouble, pleasure for pain,
To echo, sigh for sigh, and groan for groan,
And wet our cheeks, with sorrows not our own.

The heart of man, for such a task is frail,
When most relied on, is most sure to fail;
Votaries of business, and of pleasure prove
Faithless sometimes in Friendship, as in love.

Retired from all the circles of the gay,
And all the crowds that bustle life away,
Let me enjoy, in some sequestered spot,
Friendship that's true, and there would be my lot.

Society, what is it? without thee,
A reckless mass! confused pompously;
Thy guardian care, they have not yet explored,
Their future greatness are to be deplored.

Circled within thy balmy breast,
"Receiving thy virtues, I would be at rest,
Experience proves thy nature being good,
Thy fountain issues, from the throne of God."

MISCELLANY.

The Pacific Railroad.

The greatest impediment to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi, overland to the Pacific, has been considered to be in the nature of the country over which the road must be carried. From twelve to fifteen hundred miles, in the selection of any route north of Mexico, must be traversed over plains, mountains, and deserts, without timber, without population, without materials or supplies, and thought to be without anything to contribute to the support of the road, short of the Pacific. This has been justly considered the most formidable drawback to any enterprise of such magnitude that has ever presented itself in the history of the world—this timberless, mountainous, and desert region of from twelve to fifteen or seventeen hundred miles.

But a recent discovery near the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, of a prime article of commerce and cash, opens a mine of capital on the way. It appears that there is no longer any doubt of the existence of inexhaustible supplies of cannel coal near the sources of the Nebraska or Platte river, which is the route of the overland emigrants to California, via the South Pass, the Salt Lake, and the Great Basin. The destitution of timber in the great plains, were there no substitute for fuel, would render them incapable of settlement even by cattle raisers; for there the snows are deep and the winters cold. The coal supplies the fuel—it also supplies an article of trade with the Mississippi river, and will thus contribute to colonize the plains, and to the sale of the public lands along the route to settlers, who will soon produce all the necessary provisions for the workmen.

It is known, also, that iron is found from the frontiers of Missouri to the Rocky Mountains; and with the coal on hand, the means are on the ground for the manufacture of the rails require. Of the wonderful capacities of the Mormon Valley of the Salt Lake, the reports from that quarter would be incredible if they were not all consistent. In a few years more, at this rate, they will be able to raise bread and cattle for the subsistence of 100,000 souls. Their valley is the half-way station on the great central route; and thus all fears on the score of provisions for the workmen are vanished.

With the road finished to the Salt Lake, another important commercial article comes in to market—the article of salt. It exists in the heavy brine of the great lake to an inexhaustible capacity of supply; it exists in a crystaline formation at the bottom, and forms an incrustation of salt for a hundred miles along its shores. Rock salt exists in the sorrounding mountains, and copper and gold. But with the completion of a railroad the New Jerusalem will become a great place of resort to the fashionable world, on account of its wonderful natural curiosities, the singular salubrity of its climate—the valley being 4,000 feet above the sea—and particularly on account of the number and variety of its medical springs.

Such are some of the intermediate advantages in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad via the Platte, the South Pass, and the Salt Lake Valley. The completion of the work to the Sacramento will give the road the exchanges between Europe, America and Asia. What are a hundred millions to the consummation of such a work?—[N. Y. Herald.

Night.

Night is beautiful itself, but still more beautiful in associations. It is not linked, as day is with our cares and our toils—the business, and bitterness of life. The sunshine brings with it action; we rise in the morning, and our task is before us; and night comes, and with it rest. If we leave sleep, and ask not for dreamy forgetfulness, our waking is in solitude, and our employment is thought. Imagination has thrown her glories around the midnight—the orbs of heaven, the stillness, the shadows are steeped in poetry. Even in the heart of a crowded city, where the moonlight falls but upon the pavement and roof, the heart would be attracted, and mind elevated amid the loveliness of night's deepest and stillest hours.—[Albany Knickerbocker.

COUNTING HOUSE Almanac for 1850.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
February.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
March.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
April.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
June.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
July.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
August.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept'mber.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
October.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
November.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
December.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—The Sanatory Committee of the Board of Health of New York have just made a publication in relation to the Cholera as it prevailed there during the past season. It makes a pamphlet of over one hundred pages, and embodies much valuable matter. Among other things it is stated that the cholera first appeared on the 10th of May, in the rear basement of No. 20 Orange street. It originated there *de novo*—no connection, mediate or immediate, by persons or things, having been traced or known to exist between the disease prevailing there and any similar disease in any other locality. In that place all the predisposing causes existed in the utmost intensity. But Dr. Buel, who makes this report, as physician of the Centre Street Hospital, unhesitatingly contends that the subsequent history of the disease did not exhibit any evidence of contagion. On this point, from a close and impartial observation of facts, he has no doubt. The duration of the disease, with the exception of isolated cases introduced into the city from emigrant vessels, was 143 days, viz: from the 10th of May to Oct. 1. The number of persons admitted into the five hospitals was 1901, viz: males, 985; females, 916. Deaths, 1021; cured, 880. Per centage of cure, 46.29; of deaths, 53.71.

The total number of deaths between the periods stated, from all causes, is set down at 15,219. Of this number, 5,017 were of cholera asphyxia; 901 of cholera infantum; 226 of cholera morbus; 615 diarrhœa; 948 dysentery; 344 of inflammation of the stomach and bowels; 34 from other diseases of stomach and bowels; 8,064 from bowel complaint.

Professor Kilet reports that after numerous and various experiments, he could discover no foreign matter in the atmosphere which could be regarded as the source of disease. He could find no substance present in the air capable of producing the chemical effects attributed to "ozone." And, moreover, the investigation convinced him that the experiments of these European chemists who have announced the production by artificial means, of such a new form of matter (as ozone) or such a modified or "allotropic" condition of those forms previously known to us, are unsatisfactory.

Dr. Wells states that of 275 patients received into the Thirteenth street hospital 111 were habitual drunkards, 59 occasional drinkers, 70 temperate, while of 36 the habits were unknown.

He who reckons without his host, must reckon again.

"Bill Sykes," the feller, I'm afraid—mates and tail"—followed—follow—whose only appearance of obtaining dividend with the noble beast he mounted, was his being pretty well cornered—to a moss-backed cockney who was quartered on Astor's to whose place I can't precisely say, as he forgot to ask "cum," until the unfortunate who supported his attributes, stood in [illegible] and had his grave [illegible]

The beauties of California are to come from all parts of the world as well as the people. [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie County are hereby notified that the indebtedness of the County for County purposes, and the pressing demands of the State Auditor for State purposes, requires immediate collection as the law directs. Therefore sincerely desiring the good feelings and best interests of the people. I do hope that all who have not paid their taxes will come forward promptly and pay them immediately, and thereby save themselves cost and trouble, and relieve one from the most unpleasant task of distraining property, which should be done immediately for the unpaid taxes of 1848, and cannot at farthenest, be put off longer than the first day of January next for 1849.

C. M. JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 28, 1849.—3t

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRSH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S CHEAP STORE, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—4t

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
25 " Tooth Powders;
2 " Worm Syrup;
25 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Colognes, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Sciatic, also tooth pick, Lobelia shaving cream, hair dyes, cephalic snuff, lavender waters, Bontice Remedies, antimonial wine, Rowanes fruit, mixture, Balsamum drops, laudanum, turlington's balsam of life, British and Harlem oils, [illegible] Liver pills, Anderson's pectoral drops, Bateman's drops, Brandreth's pills, Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla, Dr. Swaim's panacea, Dr. Jayne's expectorant, Dr. Wistar's balsam of wild cherry; Carlton remedies, Hostetter's headache snuff, anti-scorbutic, all kinds; sanatives, venereal mixtures; castor oil, sweet oil, turpentine, camphene and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

STOVE PIPE JUST HERE, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STRAYED away from the subscriber in July last, Two THREE YEAR OLD OXEN, [illegible]

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons, (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

LATEST ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a large and choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident that we have the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of their favors.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.

THE subscribers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1848.

STRAYED.

A STRAYED from the subscriber on Indian Creek, one mile above Kanesville, in June last, TWO YEARLING STEERS; one is white with red ears, and some red spots about his neck, the other is spotted red and white, both marked with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right; whoever knows of their whereabouts will confer a favor by leaving information at Kanesville Mill or with the owner, and will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Kanesville, Nov. 4th, 1849.—3t

BUILDING LOTS—[illegible] Main, which I will sell low, if applied for soon. [illegible] Also three [illegible] on the corner of [illegible]

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

SARSAPARILLA—[illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALLEGHANY PEACHES—A good supply [illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CHEAP TOBACCO—[illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SALERATUS—[illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and all joining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Ticklngs, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Matioes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Herdware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cards, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

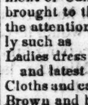
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.



THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your mone

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation.

J. B. STUTSMAN,
Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct. —, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall have constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber used in this country. And we also shall have a supply of sash and shutter stuff, doors, panels for cupboards, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

J. W. COOLIDGE.
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849.—3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, in the town of Kanesville, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. All repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Shop on Main street, a few doors north of the Union Hotel.

C. H. BASSETT.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—4t

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches, such as Gentlemen's Clothes, Ladies habits, and all kinds of Military work, which will be done in the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warrants to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Corner of Main and Francis streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Fine Cutlery, Carpeting, Oilcloths, Carpets, and Produce generally.

Physicians and emigrants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as we feel confident we can sell as low as the lowest. All persons indebted to us will please call and settle their accounts, as we are determined to sell for cash, or to those who will pay cash on delivery.

J. W. COOLIDGE.
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849.—3m